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FOR PRESIDENT.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR CONGRESS.

ELISHA EMBREE.

Of Gibson County.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

Saturday Morning, May 15th, 1847.

The obliging Clerk of the steamer South America will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to Messrs. Taylor & Harvey, for late New Orleans papers.

The latest intelligence from Mexico in today's paper, has crowded out much other matter we had intended to publish in this number. As every eye is turned in that direction and anxious to learn what is going on there we concluded to give the news all at once.

GEN. SHIELDS.—We learn from the New Orleans Delta that hopes are entertained of the recovery of Gen. Shields from the dreadful wound received in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

He was shot in the early part of the battle, on the 18th, while leading the 4th Illinois regiment in a charge upon a battery of six guns, supported by a large body of lancers and infantry—the whole being the extreme right work of the enemy and the headquarters of Santa Anna and the depot of all their public stores, officers baggage, etc., etc. The ball, which was either grape or canister, entered the right breast, about an inch and a half or two inches below the nipple, passed through the right lobe of the lung and out of the back, without however, doing injury to the spine.

It is said that on the plate which was deposited in the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institution, the name of the founder, JAMES SMITHSON, is not inscribed, though those of the Regents, the President and other officers of the general and city government are. If these be true, it is a strange omission.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determined to resume its collections which had for some time been suspended, has appointed the Hon. Elisha Whittelsey, of Ohio, the general agent of the Society, whose office will be held in Washington. To him has been delegated the power of appointing the sub-agents, who will receive a commission on the funds they may collect as a compensation for their services.

MR. MAFFIT DEPOSED.—We saw it stated about two months ago that charges of a very grave character had been preferred against Rev. J. N. Maffit, since which he has had his hearing before the New York city conference of the Methodist church, and the result is, that he has been deposed from the Ministry, and cut off from church fellowship. The decision and sentence of the conference, properly certified by Bishop James, have been read in all the New York city Methodist churches—none but the members being present.

We are frequently asked the distance from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, or Plan del Rio, Scott's last battle field. We give below the names of places on the road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and the distances. They are taken from the itinerary of a gentleman who travelled over the road a few years ago:

FROM VERA CRUZ TO JALAPA, 82 MILES.

To St. Fe.....	12
Mananial.....	15
Paseo Orizaba.....	101
Puerto Nacional.....	101
Plan del Rio.....	12
Ensenada.....	12
Jalapa.....	12
Jalapa to Perote, 39 miles.....	104
San Miguel.....	131
Las Vigas.....	131
Perote.....	15
PEROTE TO PUEBLA, 84 MILES.....	28
Tepicualco.....	21
Ojo de Agua.....	9
Nopalucio.....	9
Venta del Penal.....	6
Acajito.....	9
Anosque.....	9
Auebla.....	12
PUEBLA TO MEXICO.....	27
San Martin.....	24
Rio Frio.....	104
Venta de Cordova.....	104
Ayotla.....	104
Mexico.....	19
REGISTRATION.....	224
Vera Cruz to Jalapa.....	29
Jalapa to Perote.....	29
Perote to Puebla.....	84
Puebla to Mexico.....	114
Total.....	297

A HIGH QUALIFICATION.—A Governess advertising for a situation, says, "she is a perfect mistress of her own tongue!"—Exchange.

We are acquainted with several ladies in the same "fix," and—likely to remain so.

FROM THE ARMY—FURTHER DETAILS.

In addition to what we published on Thursday concerning the state of affairs in Mexico, we give to-day such additional particulars as we deem will be of interest to our readers. The action of the Mexican Congress and the letters of Mr. Kendall are matters of interest and will well pay a perusal:

ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session. The following account of its proceedings is translated from *El Republicano* of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and eight articles, and we give it entire: The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress in use of the full powers with which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality; and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war which the United States are now making on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses; and considering that under these circumstances the first public necessity is that of preserving a centre of union to direct the national defence with all the energy that circumstances demand, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the National Union, destroy its institutions, or consent to the dismemberment of its territory, has determined to decree as follows:

ART. 1.—The supreme Government of the Union is authorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose of carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Republic, and saving the federal republican form of Government under which the nation is constituted.

ART. 2.—The preceding article does not authorize the Executive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a negotiation with foreign powers, nor dispose, in whole or in part of the territory of the Republic.

ART. 3.—Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colonization, impose punishments, nor confer any civil or military employment other than those whose appointment are expressly entrusted by the constitution.

ART. 4.—Every agreement or treaty shall be null and void which may be made between the Government of the United States and any authority whatever, which, subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or take the place of the legally established supreme powers of the Union.

ART. 5.—Every individual is declared a traitor, let him be a private person or a public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, incompetent or of revolutionary origin, may enter into treaties with the United States of America.

ART. 6.—In the event that the actual Congress finds it impossible to continue its sessions, a permanent committee shall be immediately installed, to be composed of the oldest individuals then found present of each department.

ART. 7.—The committee, in the absence of Congress, shall perform the duties of a Government Council, shall appoint, in case of vacancy, the persons who are to take charge temporarily of the Executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a New President; shall give possession to the elected person, and shall call together the national representations.

ART. 8.—The powers which the present decree confer on the Government shall cease as soon as the war is concluded.

Such is about the amount of the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reached the capital of the disastrous defeat of Cerro Gordo. The editor of *El Republicano* in speaking of this extraordinary session, in his paper of the 21st April, says that "to the honor of the legislative body it ought to be observed, that yesterday more than eighty members assembled, and that no other than sentiments of patriotism were heard expressed. May the common danger thus unite all the Mexicans, and cause to disappear even the names of our sad dissensions."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 23, 1847.

The city is full of rumors again to-day, all of which I will try and throw into some kind of shape, although I cannot be answerable for one of them.

In the first place, it is said that Gen. Taylor has arrived before San Luis Potosi. They do not assert that he has taken the city, but simply that he has arrived in the neighborhood close by. Again, it is confidently asserted that the Mexicans intend leaving the road entirely open from this to Puebla, but at that city they intend making a stand and entombing themselves beneath its ruins before Gen. Scott shall enter it. They talk so much about burying themselves beneath their ruined dwellings, and do so little in that way, that one can place no confidence in them. Another rumor is that in a day or two we shall hear of a revolution in the city of Mexico against Santa Anna. This looks reasonable. It is now near three weeks since they have had a *pronunciamento* in Mexico, and it is high time they should stir up a fresh outbreak. Has any one ever attempted to count the cost of one of these Mexican revolutions? We are not so far advanced in civilization, and consequently, having been relieved of the luxury of overturning a government every three or six months, know not what the expense is.

G. W. K.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 25, 1847.

I informed you the other day that I had a story to tell of Santa Anna and his travelling carriage. In his great haste to leave it he went off without taking any of his effects—a small writing case only was found broken open, for he had no time to unlock it, from which he had evidently taken a few papers of great importance; but the majority of his effects—his silver plate, his papers, his money—all were there in good condition. Two of our officers entered the coach, and what did they find, after rummaging about, but a most excellent dinner, flavored with delicious wine and some highly flavored cigars. To say that they did not sit themselves comfortably down on his richly cushioned seats, partake of his sumptuous dinner, wash it down with his delicious wine, and finish it off with his highly flavored cigars, would be departing far from the truth than I care about doing just now. The names of the officers were Capt. Williams and McKinstry, and the dinner was a perfect windfall after a hard

morning's work without eating, and with slim prospect ahead for food. A party of dragoon officers, some two or three weeks since, also had their own fun near Santa Anna's estate of Mongodo Clavo. While hunting about the premises, they stumbled upon the building where he kept his fighting chickens. Those well informed upon the subject tell me there was a great deal of cock-fighting in that immediate section for a day or two, and that one particular fight created great excitement. A fierce looking rooster which they dubbed Gen. Taylor—not so large as some but with game sticking out all over him—was pitted against a long gangling chicken that they gave his owner's name to—a heavy but clumsy bird, with but little fight in him. Well, Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, as represented by the chickens of the latter, were set upon one another, and after a few heavy hits from the former the latter "bamosed" out of the fight as fast as his two legs could carry him, leaving Gen. Taylor's representative upon the ground crowing right lustily. Such are some of the accidents that have befallen the "Hero of Tampico."

I send you a copy of *El Monitor Republicano* of the 17th inst., which is the latest paper received from the City of Mexico. It contains a few facts but a deal more fancy. You will see that at the capital, on the 16th inst., they had it that Gen. Scott had retreated from Plan del Rio to Vera Cruz, as fast as he could, and that the Mexicans were congratulating themselves thereat. It did not seem to me that Gen. Scott was retreating at that time.

Gen. Worth still remains at Perote, where he has near 2500 men. Col. Martin Scott, with the 5th Infantry, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, and will proceed to join Gen. Worth.

The first number of the American Star is out to-day, and is completely running over with news and information. The proprietors deserve all success for their public spirit, and I am glad to see that their edition of this morning is going off rapidly.

It is still uncertain when a main movement of the army is to be made. The want of transportation is severely felt, for with his present means Gen. Scott finds the greatest difficulty in extending his line of operations. In the mean time, small parties of ladrones and rancheros are committing depredations in the rear, and such is the nature of the country that they can only be punished with the greatest difficulty.

Yours, etc. G. W. K.

P. S. Important! 10 o'clock, A. M.—The diligence or stage-coach is just in from the city of Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 23d inst. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the city, and whilst it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself, would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the U. States. The editor of the *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla, that we may even capture the city of Mexico, but there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their cities sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace. The guerrilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only salvation; by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and in the same way they must expel the iniquitous, usurping and grasping North Americans from their sacred soil. Better all die, and be blotted from the seals of nations, than come to any terms so long as a single hostile foot is on their soil or a hostile vessel on their coast—such is the language of the papers, of the civil bodies, and of the military.

From a passenger, a Spaniard, who arrived in the diligence, we learn that as yet they have done little or nothing towards fortifying Mexico. He also says that there is a strong party in favor of peace, although the members hardly dare avow themselves. There are no regular troops of consequence on the route, and all those who escaped at Cerro Gordo, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, have dispersed in every direction. On the 20th April, immediately after the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat, Gen. Mariano Salas called a meeting of officers to devise some measures by which to preserve the nation from utter obliteration. No one here thinks that the Mexicans can make another stand and give another grand battle, but the impression is prevalent that small parties will be organized to annoy the roads, to cut off supplies, and kill all stragglers. How great, in this case, is the necessity for two or three, or even one regiment of Texans.

The papers, so far as I am able to learn, say nothing of the movements of Gen. Taylor. In haste, as I am told an express is about starting for Vera Cruz.

G. W. K.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 25—Afternoon.

I have borrowed the copies of the *El Republicano* for an hour. They are dated at the city of Mexico, April 21 and 22, and the latter gives a full account of the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The Mexican particulars of the combat, as usual, are peculiarly rich. They say Santa Anna sustained the fight with 6000 men against 14000, and fought valiantly to the very last. When, finally, he found himself entirely surrounded by enemies, he roared a PASSAGE through "los Yankees" with a column of the 4th Regiment of Infantry of the line! The fact, as every one knows, is that Santa Anna left early—all the cutting which he did was to cut the saddle mule from his coach, and then cut and ran.

The Mexicans admit that they had two generals killed, but gave no name save that of Vasquez. Cosio and Calatayud are also named as among the killed. Gen. Scott's loss, on the 17 and 18th, is put down at over 4000, while the loss of the Mexicans is admitted to be 2000 men in killed and wounded. They say that the Americans fought like hordes of savages, killing all that presented themselves, whether wagoners, old men or women.

Gen. Canizales is openly accused of bad conduct at Cerro Gordo. They say that when he should have made a charge, which would have been decisive, he withdrew with his cavalry—in plain terms he ran.

Gen. Salas, who was President *ad interim* before the arrival of Santa Anna, has issued a proclamation announcing that he is empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls upon all good Mexicans to join his standard. In his concluding sentence he says that "war to death without pity, shall be the device of the guerrilla warfare of vengeance!"

El Republicano of the 23d inst., contains a long list of those persons who have contributed voluntarily towards establishing a foundry for the casting of cannon. The same paper men-

tions the arrival at Orizaba of Santa Anna, but says nothing of the number of troops he had with him.

One of the best jokes in the Mexican papers is contained in the last paragraph of Anaya's address to his countrymen. He says that he "has the satisfaction to announce that his Excellency, Senor Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic and General of the Army, according to notice just received, although not official, has survived the catastrophe [defeat of Cerro Gordo] from which it appears that Providence is not willing to fill the cup of bitterness entirely to the brim!" This is entirely too good to be lost.

Above I have given every thing of public interest contained in the Mexican journals of the 21st and 22d inst. If Gen. Taylor had arrived at San Luis the editors would most certainly make some mention of it. Yours, etc. G. W. K.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 26, 1847.

We have intelligence this morning to the effect that Gen. Worth has advanced one of his brigades, with a battery and a troop of Dragoons to place called Tepe Agulca, twelve leagues beyond Perote, to enlarge his circuit of supplies. You may hear that a party of dragoons has been cut off by the enemy at the other side of Perote, but there is no truth in the rumor.

We already hear of depredations committed by the Mexicans on the roads. Even Santa Anna's son-in-law, who has the appearance of an American, was set upon, robbed, and maltreated most shamefully by his own countrymen the other night. The stage-driver, who brings this news, says that all the young man's protestation that he was a true Mexican were of no effect—he had light hair, blue-eyes, and must needs be a Yankee. We also have a report that a number of recruits for the army, coming up under the charge of Capt. Winder, have been killed by the rancheros or guerrillas between this place and Cerro Gordo. If the Alcaldes and principal men were held fully accountable and responsible for the acts of the people in the vicinity of the roads, we should soon hear an end of these outrages.

If possible, I intend obtaining a full list of all the officers under Col. Harney who took part in the noted and successful storming of Cerro Gordo. The name of the hill should also be placed on the colors of each regiment engaged. Words cannot describe the strength of the place, nor the immense difficulty, to say nothing of the danger, attendant upon storming it. It is said that Santa Anna remarked, the evening before it was captured, "If the Yankees can storm this place they can storm hell itself!" The 3d and 7th Infantry, under Capt. Alexander and Lieut. Col. Plympton, went side and side; the 1st Artillery, under Col. Childs, although stationed at a short distance in the rear as a reserve, could not be restrained and held back, while many of the Rifles even left the position assigned them, and were "in at the death," if I can be allowed such an expression. Not a man who looks at the natural and artificial obstacles these men had to encounter, but must think they would deter and dismay the stoutest hearts; yet every man under Col. Harney pressed forward, as if determined to be first at the breastworks. The history of war can hardly show a parallel to the storming of Cerro Gordo.

Col. Martin Scott went on this morning with the 5th Infantry, to join the division of Gen. Worth. The general impression now is, that Gen. Scott, unable to keep up his communications regularly through that *terra incognita* for want of horses and transportation, will cut himself loose from Vera Cruz, push on towards the city of Mexico, and to a certain extent depend upon the natural resources of the country. To establish depots and guards between Plan del Rio and Vera Cruz would expose the lives of hundreds of men—I mean during the sickly season—and would, besides, give the acclimated rancheros living in that section continual opportunities to rob and destroy the trains, as well as kill the few men who could be spared to protect them. There is hardly a half mile on the road that does not possess the best of covers for an ambuscade, and the great difficulty is that those who perpetrate an outrage cannot be pursued and punished. As soon as Gen. Scott's intentions are made known in relation to his further movements you shall be made acquainted with them—at present I can only give you camp rumors.

Yours, etc. G. W. K.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 28, 1847.

The diligence came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has ordered it to cease running this way. Passengers came through, however, bringing papers and verbal news, and in as concise a form as possible I will give you the amount of the intelligence.

Col. Garland's brigade left the castle of Perote yesterday morning at day-light for Tepe Agulca and will reach that place to-night. Maj. Smith's light battalion, a troop of dragoons, and Col. Duncan's battery accompany Col. G. We learn that Gen. Worth has been very successful in collecting supplies.

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed, says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralyzed them. At the city of Mexico, a few light breastworks have been thrown up, not only as you enter the place by the Vera Cruz road, but on the road, leading to the Convent of our Lady of Guadalupe; but nothing like a regular system of defence has been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupefied at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 1500 men, and wants reinforcements and money; but his demands have been unheeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as having sold the battle to the Americans. I am living at the *Casa de Diligencias*, or General Stage House, and at breakfast this morning some of the foreigners were speaking of a body of men, under Gen. Leon, who were on the March from Oajaca to join Santa Anna, and they also said that Leon had shot two muleteers on the plea that they had aided the Americans.

The Mexican *ladrones* on the roads appear to be more at war with their own countrymen than with ours, probably because they can purchase easier victories. Two Mexican officers

who left here a few days since for the capital, both of whom were wounded, were set upon by bandits on the road, and not only were they robbed but one of them was severely maltreated. The news has also come in, well authenticated, that Capt. Anaya, a marine officer, who commanded both at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, was killed by an Indian three days since. He had abused the Alcaldes of the village, when one of the bystanders shot him dead on the spot. Anaya was a noisy, blustering fellow, and his own countrymen do not appear to shed any tears at his loss.

A paper published at Puebla on the 24th inst., *La Verdad Demonstrada*, came to hand to-day. I could only obtain the paper for a short time, but long enough to see the fiery wrath of the editor was fairly boiling over. He denounces the Yankees, he denounces every body that will not turn to and help him denounce them. He pretends that there is a party in Mexico, headed by Rejon and Gomez Farias, who are for selling the great Mexican Republic to the North American vandals. The following is a translation of a short article in *La Verdad Demonstrada*, which is given as a specimen of the editor's thunder:

By private letters we learn that the iniquitous Puros (the party of Farias, who are the Republicans or ultra Democrats) are anxious to raise another pronunciamento, and proclaim a union with the abhorred Yankees. Farias is at Toluca, a city 12 leagues west of Mexico, with the traitor Alaquibel, preparing measures for the enslavement of his country. Rejon is equally hard at work at the city of Mexico. The valiant soldiers of the battalion of Hidalgo arrested him the other day, but the Government has placed him at liberty.

The cunning dissimulator Senor Ibarra, venomous as a reptile, crawls forth obscurely from his lurking-place to-day, in order that to-morrow he may plant his malignant teeth in the vitals of the Republic. All those squalid Mexicans wish to assassinate their country. Impious ones! May the anger of God confound and the popular indignation exterminate them! Long live independence and liberty! Off with the heads of the vile traitors! May they die, to wash with their blood the infamy they would bring upon the nation! And let us all prepare for a universal uprising, which like an electric fire, will consume and devour the Yankees.

What one has to take a long breath after reading this. What the editor is driving at is difficult to divine; for the idea that either Farias or Rejon wish to sell their country is perfectly preposterous, at least to the Americans. Ibarra has been Governor of Puebla; Olaguibel, I believe, is still Governor of Toluca, and there is not one of these men who holds other than the most cordial hatred to the United States, if their past acts are to go for any thing. It may that the editor wants "something to tear," and is prudent enough to take hold of men who for the present are politically dead.

Major Borland and Gaines, Capt. Clay, with the other prisoners taken at incarceration some months since, are said to be at liberty in the city of Mexico. No less than six of the party, as it is reported, have already been assassinated by the Mexicans. Senor Atocha, who came out from the United States with some proposition of peace or something of the kind—it turned out to be a species of fool's errand at all events—catches it severely in *El Republicano* of the 19th inst. The editor, in an article headed "Don Olijandro Atocha," goes on to say:

This man has arrived at Vera Cruz. This circumstance is more aggravating than any misfortune that has befallen us in our war with the Americans. The losses which we have suffered, the affairs of Ilo Alto, in Resaca, Matamoros, la Augustura fatalities or misfortunes occasioned by whatever cause, occurrences to be found in the regular order of events; but the arrival of Atocha in Mexico, and his intervention as a negotiator of peace, confers upon us the greatest stain, the greatest contempt, and the greatest degradation. Atocha was here in certain times of pliancy and immaturity; he made a rapid fortune, such as are made under cover or under auspices of certain cabinets; he was exiled and proscribed, in the year 1844, as an enemy of the national representation, as a traitor, and to return to the country, he had to assume the name of a peace agent, was despised, and now, after the loss of Vera Cruz, he presents himself again with the same object. This is the worst that can happen to Mexico! Atocha, the immoral pimp of our peace negotiations, times past, comes as the broker of a peace which Mexico is asked to make! Oh! God! this is the greatest stain that thou hast forgotten us! Send upon us bombs, rifles, grape shot, and every class of projectiles and misfortunes; burn us, reduce us to ashes, destroy us—these annihilate but do not dishonor us; send the entire North to subjugate and rule over us; but let not Atocha be the broker of a contract of peace, because that, involving upon us the greatest humiliation, would be, oh! God! thy greatest punishment!

Now, this is all very well. The sending of such a person as Atocha to this country—a man, universally hated and despised by all save a few Government stock jobbers—was certainly most humiliating to the people here, and any thing that would open a door for a peaceful settlement of difficulties, and hence no one can blame the editor, of *El Republicano*, or any other editor, for openly speaking their minds in relation to such an agent. But the writer in *El Republicano* has neglected to inform us on one important point. He speaks of "certain times" and "certain cabinets." Why did he not candidly state and say that Atocha's partners and friends were Santa Anna and some of his ministers? and why did he not come out at once and say that these men employed Atocha to do their dirty work, and help them out in their peculations to defraud the poor Government? No they throw every thing upon the shoulders of Atocha, because some of his former associates are still in power. All this, however, does not shield from blame those who sent Atocha here—the very last man who could bring about a reconciliation—unless the intention was still farther to exasperate the people of Mexico.

El Monitor Republicano of the 21st inst. contains Gen. Taylor's address to the inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila in relation to the outrages committed by Urea. The editor contends that all Urea's acts were honorable and legitimate alludes to the bombardment of Vera Cruz as an offset to any acts of the Mexicans which may be construed into atrocities, and speaks openly of the barbarities of Scott and the despotism of Taylor. [Las barbaes de Scott y el despotismo de Taylor.] I have no time to send you a translation, for the article is very long, but cannot say that the editor handles his subject very ingeniously.

G. W. K.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of David Stinchfield, late of Vanderburgh county and State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

my13-3w. JAS. T. WALKER, Adm'r.

J. STAFFORD, Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs the citizens of Evansville and vicinity that he has opened a shop on First street, below the Sherwood House, where he is ready to receive all kinds of work in his line, and which he assures (I am sure) I have no time to send you a translation, for the article is very long, but cannot say that the editor handles his subject very ingeniously.

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